Yorth-Carolina State Gazette. Published, weekly, by WRENCE & LEMAY.

ERE INMENT.

of the Court-House, where he is VELLERS who may call on him. oro', 28th Jan. 1829

Philadelphia Aurora relates that ain of a militia company in that ing directed his soldiers to asat I o'clock, did not make his pearance until two; whereupon orted; and the result was mutiesperate insubordination. The drew his sword both to defend on and restore order. "The the flaming blade seemed only ten their indignation. He kept t bay for some time, but was final powered and severely beaten."

o up.—We understand that a living in one of the houses in the f the Centinel office, Congresson Mouday threw into the fire a ity of sweepings from the chamwhich was more than a pound owder. The consequence was tling explosion, alarming all the pore around. The hair on the woman's forehead, including her ows and cyclashes was singed off. to blackened like that of a powder y, and her clothes set on fire. assistance being rendered, and tet of water applied to her flaming el, she escaped without very so injury, although her face and were badly burnt. The mistress house, who stoud not far off, was singed. The powder was thrown ome catridges upon the floor of amber, where some children had playing .- Boston Patriot

shoiffe. - We can scarcely realize gantic strides which we are tha in the western states, but the im-ments in Nashville, Tennessen, orthy of notice. In 1809, the first of 60 tons, ascended the Cum driver and came in sight of the led inhabitants. In 1815, only longed to that place-it required days to go to New Orleans. In the first steamboat, the GENERAL w, arrived at Nashville. In there was but one dray in the they now have sixty, and sever gant steamboats, manufactories y institutions, &cc.; in short, it is gant, thriving and important city New York Morning Courier.

ish Inn keeper: - A recent Sketch glish Gentlemen - Holla-House. ord. I don't know any one of ame bereabouts. Gent. Are you aster of this inn? Landlord. Yes. ease your honor-when my wife's home. Gent Have you a bill of Land. Yes, surely; the fair of erry is next week, and Ballyspug ne the week after. Gent. Tar-are your beds? Land. Very well, ak you, sir. Gent. is your cella-Land. O, never fear that, sir! want the buyers to make me the Gent Is your port finer Land a finer port in the three king sir, than Cork harbour; and sure quite convenient to it. Gent. c you any mountain? Lund Yes, plenty; the whole country is full of tains. Gent Have you any por Land. Have I, is it? I'll engage an excellent porter; he'll make any place at alt. Gen. But I porter 40 drink. Land. Oh, sir, drink the ocean-not a doubt of Gent Have you any fish? Land. call myself an odd fish. Gent. k so. I hope you're no shark? L No sir, indeed; I'm not a law-Gent. Have you any soler Land. ur boots and shoes, sir? Gent. Have you any plaine? Land. I not, sir, but I was promised one. only vote the way I did not at ast election. Have you any wild Land. They're tame enough for that matter! for they have killed these ten days, Gent. I see myself. Land. And wel-, sir, Pli fetch you a looking glass minute.

STATE BANK

Raleigh, June 1st, 1829. the General Meeting of the Stock-olders of the State Bank of North-

Committee to whom it was refered to report a full and detailed account of the situation and affairs of the whole institution," beg leave REPORT.

hat in the nature of things, it was possible for your Committee to as lain with entire certainty, what a

debt now deemed good may eventually turn out bad—and one deemed doubt-ful, or even desperate may be collected within their power. For this purpose, they called in the assistance of the best informed and most judicious Stock-indees at the Principal Bank and at the Branches. The condensed result of this inquiry is exhibited in the paper hereunto appended marked (A.) By ses to be now sustained by the Bank,

From which deduct interest on debts lying over and demages on protes-ted bits of exchange \$57,247 80 Reserved from general Profit and Less, 197,455 92

Leaving a balance of loss of \$150,878 17 to be charged on the capital. This is on the supposition that every note which has ever been issued by the Bank will be returned on it for redemption. This cannot possibly be the case. Your committee, taking into consideration the length of time that the Bank has been in operation,-the vast num ber of notes which it hath issued (many of them of small denominations) -and the very extensive circulation which hey have had, are of opinion, that the gain to the Bank from its notes being lost, must be very considerable, perhaps equal to the above balance of loss estate. Perhaps not. On this head. your committee can give no opinion, having nothing but conjecture on which to form one. It is therefore left to eve ry individual stockholder to judge for himself. This is all that it is deemed necessary to state concerning the situation of the capital.

Then your committee turned its at tention towards the net profits which and accrued to the Bank during the last six months. It is obvious, that al be beought into the account as profits months, yet, if they did not actually to be deducted from the amount an nearing by the books. "Of this descripimpount of small balances of long stan ding, which the Directors at the Prin i that if the Bank makes a divideed demption, is utterly untounded and December, it will be entitled to chimerical. fit will have accrued during the pre- Bank owes to Foreign Banks, \$299, sent half-year; vet, as the Bank has no 441 26. Far the larger part of this claim against the State for this sum, or sum is due to the Bank of the United any part of it except by retainer out of States. That Bank has been a very for the dividend to be made next Decembearing and indulgent creditor, when her, and it is uncertain whether the this Bank owed it more, and was in a Bank will then make a dividend, your worse situation for making prompt paysum, being entirely contingent, ought to believe that that Bank will after its a ascertain the net profits, the losses in- to apprehend on account of this respons curred during the half year must be ibility. If, however, a resolution is tadeducted from the gross profits. What ken to close the concern, these debts these losses will actually be, time alone will soon be paid off-probably, as they can shew; but your committee believes are bearing interest, sooner than the that, in estimating them, the average creditor Banks wish. oss of every half year since the Bank went into operation, would be a fair standard. In fixing this average, it is to \$239,515 55. But your Committee, proper to remark, that some of the on inquiry, finds, that more than one Branches have, from time to time, pla- half of that sum consists of moneys paid red some of their losses to the account of Profit & Loss: " what amount is not to the Bank; and being not yet, for vaaccurately ascertained, but it is believed to be certainly not less than \$25, ment of those debts, are placed to the 000 or \$30,000. If that sum be added credit of the payers in. So that the real to the loss stated in the annexed Ac- deposits are only something over \$100,count (A.) it will be found that the ave- 1000. This sum the Bank, in the event rage loss of every half-year is something of closing the concern, would undoubtover \$15,000. The net profits will edly to ve to pay soon-and it is amply then be,

Gross profits,
Deduct long standing balances, carried to the account of Profit and
Loss,
168 78
Int. for last year on Stock not 3,356 24 paid for by State, Average loss for the half-

13,000 00 Net profits, Not adequate to the making a dividend of one

and a hall per cent. ted with the view of its bringing forassist your meeting in deciding the question concerning the closing the concern; turned its attention to that subject also.

Your Committee finds that in Nov. 1828, the responsibilities of the Bank for notes in circulation, debts to foreign bank is and for deposits, amounted to \$1,518,619 12 he available Funds, Specie, Bills of Exchange, Foreign Notes and Foreign Bask credits, amounted

Balance to be provided for by on

lowing items, viz. (Statement C.) Notes in circulation, \$310,534 29

Notes in circulation, Due to Foreign Banks, Due tor Deposites, 299,341 25 239,531 55 1,449,547 06

From the above sum of 8910,554 25, stated as the amount of "Notes in cir. culation," which the Bank may be call ed upon to redeem, must be deducted he lost Notes (be they more or less) as the Bank cannot be called upon to redeem them. As to the balance of those notes, or those actually in circulation, your committee entertains no apprebensions that the Bank will be pressed for the redemption of them. What those papers, hath principally been col-makes them now current, and remain lected, particularly at the Branches, in circulation? Because they are to by the President, who, if he had been ceived in the payment of taxes; be cause they are received by this Bank. and all the other Banks in this State, & because this Bank redeems them, with more or less promptness, whenever they are presented for that purpose. How will it be, if the stockholders should determine to close the concern, once more on this side of the grave, and wind up the affairs of the institution? They will still be receivable in payment of taxes, we shall still receive them in payments; and as a large part on bad debts and depreciation of real of our collections will be made in the notes of other Banks, which we shall call upon them to redeem, those Bankwill not only be obliged to receive, but to seek for, our notes, in order to make lections made by us, will thus ever week lessen the number of our notes in circulation, and increase our power of redeeming them. Thus all the causes which now give currency to our notes, would, after a resolution to lose the concern, continue to operate; and some of them, and those power hough owing to the manner of keeping ful ones, to operate with more force: he book of the Bank, some items may therefore, your Committee believe that our notes would continue to be at least made by the Bank during the last six as current as they are now. You Committee cannot conceive that any acorne during that period, they ought man, having \$10, 20, 30 of our notes, which answered to him all the putposes of money, would take the unnecessary tion, is the sum of \$468 78, being the land useless trouble of anyeling to the Bank to get thein exchanged, i. e to get something for them, which, to him pal Bank ordered to be carried to the would only answer the purpose of mo bank ordered to be carried to the account of Profit and Loss. Also the sum of \$3.356.24 being the amount of interest for last year at 4 per cent. on the whole, it appears to year Commit tee, that any apprehension, has after a resolution to close the concern, on notes would depreciate, or that the concern, on the state has a seconding to the Charter, retained out of last December dividend. It is Bank would be pressed for their re

committee thinks, the whole of this ment. There is not the smallest reason o he deducted. It is also obvious, that | conduct. So that we have no pressure

> The Deposites have been stated, from the Books of the Bank, to amount into the Bank on account of debts due able to do so

Your Committee hath stated the a vailable funds of the Bank to amount tolthe sum of \$632,217 43. By available funds, your Committee means such funds as can be promptly brought into operation to answer demands against 16,823 02 the Bank, before it is obliged to rely upon collections for that purpose. . In order to prevent erroneous impressions, it is now proper to state, that a consid Your committee having been appoint erable part of that fund consists of bills of exchange, some of which will no ward such facts and statements as might doubt be dishonored, and have to be collected by suit, and so not be promptly available. To what amount this will be the case, your committee will not even hazard a conjecture; but it is believed, that the truly available funds of the Bank may be safely stated to be upwards of \$500,000."

Your committee is decidedly of opinion, that the Bank ought most punc-493,852 48 contract or understanding between it and its debtor at the time when the debt was contracted, or since;—that it ought to put the most liberal construction in favor of the debtor, on such contract or agreement; and that its confuct towards its honest if btors uight that its confuct towards its honest if btors uight that its confuct towards its honest if btors uight to be a neighbourdy. \$817,329 63 kindness and charitable forbearance.

mount of losses the Bank would have to sustain;—the real estate may sell for more or less than it is estimated at—a debt now deemed good may eventually the opinion of your committee, be distributed at—a debt now deemed good may eventually in the opinion of your committee, be distributed at the power of further believed, that, after such a resolution, such measures may be adopted as will easily the Bank, with more effect, to contend against the arts of a fraudulent debtor, and more successful.

Thus, although the Profits accruing All this, it is believed, that, after such a resolution which may be distributed at the opinion of your committee, be distributed at the op tion is the road,—the only road, by which the stockholders can withdraw a losing concern.

The facts stated in this Report, are supported by condensed statements, are supported by detailed statements-and finally, these detailed statements are supported by the documents from which they have been extracted. All of which, containing the most definled Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, will be laid before the meeting.

The information contained in all y the President, who, if he had been here, would have made a Report, no doubt much more satisfactory, and more in detail. He however hath been called away, to go on an errand which no Son could he sitate to run-to attend upon a sick, persaps a dying mother, who was anxious to see a favorite child

All which is respectfully submitted, P BROWNE, Chm'n.

T Since the above H wort was drawn, the President bath returned (this morning) but time and circumstances del not admit of his drawing another, and therefore this is presented.

| - | war green war and | 1 |
|---|---|-------------------|
| Farborough, 52,827 Edenton, 58,756 | Raleigh, Morganton, Salisbury, Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, | The second second |
| 52,827 93 58,756 60 | An Exhibit NYPYCTS Bills of Evelange 35,940 23 175 66 26,600 00 13 487 98 218 561 10 | * |
| 951 198,395 55 15,370 43 266,591 21 60 283 613 61 9 603 00 551 973 21 834 3 217 060 40 180 740 090 803 938 33 | ### Frankbit shewing the Effects of the Institution, and on which is the Estimated Loss. ################################## | |
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180,758 852 906 908 Capital Notes in Bue to P .s. pital Stock,
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Banking Houses, &c.
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INDIANS. We publish this morning two very interesting and important documents—the Talk of President Jackson to the Creek Indians, and a letter from the Secretary of War to the Cherokee Delegation.—The first is decidedly the beat thing of the kind we have ever seen, being admirably adapted both to the people to whom it is addresed, and to the epid designed. It is elequent—sensible—perspicuous—and directly to the point. Equally kind and decisive, it removes the delusious of the Indians points out their true interests, and advises their removal. The letter from the War Department is to the same effect, and enforces the views of the President with much ability and clear ness. They both emphatically support the sovereignty of the States—and whilst the course of the President in regard to the Indians will be generally acknowledged to be prudent and judicious, the doctrines maintained in relation to the States, cannot fail to be satisfactory to the adaptation of States.

State

you now are, you and my white children are too near to each other to live in harmony and peace. Your game is the strong me in harmony and peace. Your game is the strong me to the harmony and peace. Your game is the text on the twork and tharmony and peace. Your game is the strong me in harmony and peace. Your game is the strong me in harmony and peace. Your game is thestrony and many of your people will not work and till the earth. Beyour game is the destroyed, and many of your people will not work and till the earth. Beyour for each of your nation has gone, your Father has provided a country large enough for all of you, and he advises you for enough for all of you, and he advises you for enough for all of you, and he advises you for enough for all of you, and he advises you for enough for all of you, and he advises you for enough for all of you, and he advises you for enough for all of you, and he advises you for enough for all of you, and he advises you for enough for all of you, and he advises you for enough for all of you, and he advises you for eno We publish this morning two very tion to the States, cannot fail to be antisfactory to the advocates of State President,

The Georgia controversy with the all encronchments, general government, in relation to in live, your white brof dians, may now in fact be considered claimed the land; at an end. No miserable policy-al the Massissippi bel remately temporizing and arbitrary— dent and to non-

resistance. The President shrink acknowledges the cight of the Klais to extend its jarisdiction over them, and posts to flight the deliance of he ladings overnment within its limits. Whilst he enforces the obedience of the ladings, however, he tells them that excellent lands have been provided for them. West of the Mississippi, where they will still be protected by the general government in all their rights. Many of the Indians have already gone, and the residue, it is understood, are preparing to follow. Thus has this important and agitating controversy been finally and happily terminated—without bloodshed—without the employment of military force—without the risk of a dismemberment of the Union—and solely by the exercise of that strong understanding and those plain republican principles, which so eminently distinguish. President Jacks son from his immediate predecessor, and by which he is taught to regard the rights of the States, as sacred, and the safety of the Union, as the paramount obligation of a President.

The settlement of this question, honorable as it is to the windom and patriotism of the President, is equally auspicious to the state of Georgia itself. The lands about to be vacated by the ladians are estimated at upwards of six millions of aeres, and are understood to be amongst the most fertile, arbibrious, and picturenque, not only in Georgia, but probably in the Union. The evacuation of this territory by the Indians must lead accosarily to a rapid increase of the Population, and, of course, of the wealth and political importance of the State. It is estimated that if the lands were sold they would bring to the Treasury six or eight millions of dollars, the interest upon which would relieve the citizen from taxes, educate the children of the poor, and accomplish fully every desirable work of Internal Improvement.

would relieve the citizens from taxes, educate the children of the poor, and accomplish fully every desirable work of Internal Improvement. Be this as it may, the settlement of the question is equally wise and fortunate, and adds another to the numerous evidences already given, that we now have an individual at the head of our national affairs, who unites to all the valuable fairs, who unites to all the valuable qualities of a practical Statesman, th principles of a republican, and the devotion of a patriot. Charleston Mercury.

From the Georgia Journal Extra of the 26th

The Indians.—Since the publication of our paper of the 25th, the following documents have been received by the Government. They are believed to furnish intelligence sufficiently important, and gratifying to the public, to warrant the issue of an extra sheet.

INDIAN TALK. From the President of the United States to the

Creek Indians, through Col. Crowell.

Friends and Brothers—By permission of the Great Spirit above and the voice of the people, I have been made President of the United States, made President of the United States, and now speak to you as your father and friend, and request you to listen. Your warriors have known me long. You know I love my white and red children, and always speak with a straight, and not with a forked topques that I have always told you truth. I now speak to you as to my children, in the language of truth—Listen.

Your had men have made my heart sicken and bleeded by the murder of one of my white children in Georgia. Our peaceful mother earth has been stained by the blood of the waite man. and calls for the punishment of his nutriderers, whose surrender is now le-manded under the solemn obligation of the treaty which your Chiefs and Warriors in Council have agreed to. To prevent the spilling of more blood, you must surrender the murderers, and re-store the property they have taken. To preserve peace, you must compl with your own treaty.
Friends and brothers, listen. When

you now are, you and my white chil-dren are too near to each other to live